the side-piece, thickly snout-shaped, the snout strongly crested, two setae below the groove, terminal horn and stout appendiculate spine. Tenth sternites slender, comb-shaped, each with about seven teeth. Mesosome consists of two narrow, elongate plates, expanded laterally near the middle but without teeth. Ninth tergites large, broadly elliptical, approximate, slightly oblique, and clothed with fine setae on their posterior half.

Female and larva unknown.

Type.—One male from the Amazon River, collected by Dr. J. C. Bradley, Aug. 7, 1920. Hypopygium mounted on a slide. U. S. National Museum No. 50353.

Paratypes.—Two males, Putumayo River, Peru, Aug. 10, 1920. Hypopygia mounted on slides; five males taken on the Amazon River, near Peru, Aug. 7, 1920. Two paratypes in the collection of the U. S. National Museum; the others in the collection of Cornell University.

Mansonia amazonensis Theo.

One male from Bella Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil, Nov., 1919; one female from Porto America, Putumayo River, Brazil, Sept., 1920.

Mansonia humeralis Dyar & Knab.

Ucayali River, Peru, July, 1925; Sint Barbara Plantation, Surinam River, Surinam, Apr. 15, 1927; Kwakoegron and Ongelijk, Surinam, June 1 and May 1, 1927. Dyar (1928) records this species from Colombia, Venezuela, British Guiana and Brazil. Bonne and Bonne-Wepster (1925) record taking only a single specimen in Surinam.

Trichoprosopon (Joblotia) splendens Lutz.

One female from McKenzie River, British Guiana, June 23, 1927. This species has hitherto been recorded only from Brazil.

A NEW SPECIES OF CIRROSPILUS WESTWOOD (CHALCIDOIDEA).

By A. B. Gahan,

Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The following description is published at this time in order to make the name available for use by Mr. Frank L. Marsh, to whom the writer is indebted for the material.

Cirrospilus inimicus, new species.

This species can be distinguished from others of the genus only by differences in the details of coloration.

Female.—Length 2.4 mm. Head, except occiput, pale yellow, occiput black; mandibles reddish at apex; palpi and rest of mouthparts yellow; antennal scape yellow with a broad black longitudinal stripe on inner side; pedicel and flagellum black above, more or less yellowish beneath; prothorax black above and below, the prosternum narrowly bordered with yellow, and the pronotum with a broad oblong yellow spot at each lateral posterior angle, these spots broadly separated: mesoscutum yellow except for a large, irregularly semicircular area at the anterior margin of the median lobe; axillae yellow; scutellum and postscutellum bronzy black, propodeum entirely black; dorsum of metathorax black but with two transversely elongate yellow spots which are separated by the postscutellum; meso- and metathorax entirely black laterally and beneath; anterior coxae yellow, median and posterior pairs yellow at apex; all trochanters, all femora and the posterior tibiae yellow; anterior tibiae yellow but with a blackish posterior margin; median tibiae yellow with a broad, usually incomplete, black band near the middle; anterior tarsi fuscous, the median and posterior pairs, except apical joint, yellow; tegulae yellow; wings hyaline, the venation yellowish; abdomen black above and below, but with the apical half or more of first tergite and the lateral margins of tergites 2 to 5 yellow, the black area at base of first tergite triangularly produced caudad at the middle; ovipositor sheaths black.

Both funicle joints longer than broad, subequal; head without distinct sculpture; thorax dorsally and ventrally with distinct shallow reticulate punctate sculpture, the axillae smooth and scapulae less distinctly sculptured than median lobe of mesoscutum; propodeum weakly reticulated, shining, with a distinct median carina but without lateral folds; abdomen about as long as head and thorax, with weak reticulate sculpture, the first tergite and yellow portions of following tergites apparently smooth.

Male.—Length 1.75 mm. Color variable. The allotype specimen largely yellow with the following black markings. Antennal pedicel above, a large, semicircular area at base of prescutum, scutellum on apical two-thirds, propodeum except for a small spot near each lateral posterior angle and one in the middle, sutures between mesopleura and metapleura, a moderately broad submedian band on each middle tibia, a broad apical band on dorsum of third tergite, all of fourth tergite dorsally and all of fifth tergite dorsally except for a large rounded spot at each anterior lateral angle. Wings hyaline; venation pale yellow. Eyes slightly reddish.

The color in both sexes is variable but distinctly more so in the male than in the female. Some female paratypes have the head mostly black with only the frons and face yellow. The prothorax is sometimes entirely black, the coxae of at least one female are all blackish, and in several specimens the yellow area on abdomen is greatly reduced. The great majority of the females, however, agree with the type. Males may have the

head entirely yellow or yellow with a narrow transverse streak of blackish on the occiput, the prothorax mostly yellow with the anterior margin black, the scutellum entirely yellow to entirely black, the propodeum mostly yellow to entirely black, and the black area on abdomen slightly variable in extent. Among the females examined length varied from 1.5 to 2.5 mm. and among the males from 1.4 to 1.9 mm.

Type locality.—Hinsdale, Ill.

Type.—Cat. No. 50149 U. S. N. M.

Described from 23 females and 6 males said to have been reared from *Spilocryptus extrematis* (Cresson) infesting *Cecropia* at Hinsdale, Ill., August 30, 1933, by Frank L. Marsh.

MINUTES OF THE 455TH REGULAR MEETING OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, APRIL 5, 1934.

The 455th regular meeting of the Entomological Society of Washington was held at 8 P. M., Thursday, April 5, 1934, in Room 43 of the new building of the National Museum. Mr. J. S. Wade, president, presided. There were present 38 members and 37 visitors.

Under notes and exhibition of specimens, Mr. John Smith of New Jersey discussed the mouthparts of the dragon fly and exhibited a mechanical model to show how they functioned.

H. H. Richardson discussed briefly some phases of his work on the Phlox plant bug, *Lopidea davisi* Knight, and showed lantern slides of nymphs hatching.

Among those present were Dr. J. Chester Bradley, Dr. V. S. L. Pate, and Major J. A. LePrince. Dr. Bradley, upon invitation, greeted the Society.

Mr. A. B. Gahan presented a note on the identity of two Chalcidoid tick parasites of the family Encyrtidae, *Ixodiphagus texanus* Howard and *Hunterellus hookeri* Howard, stating that at present these were the only known parasites of the tick.

Dr. S. B. Fracker discussed the influence of the weather during the past winter on entomological work in various portions of the United States.

The first communication on the regular program was by W. D. Reed of the Tobacco Insect Laboratory, Richmond, Virginia, and entitled "Infestation of Turkish Type Tobaccos." Before proceeding with his discussion, Mr. Reed conveyed to the society the greetings of the following European entomologists: Dr. C. A. Isaakides, Director of the Benaki Institute, and Technical Advisor of the Minister of Agriculture of Greece; Nesip Bey, Director of the Scientific Section, Turkish Tobacco Monopoly, Instabul; Prof. F. Silvestri, Portici, Italy; Dr. Paul Marchal, Paris, France; and Prof. J. W. Munro and Mr. G. V. B. Hereford, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.

During the period July 29 to October 16, 1933, Mr. Reed made a survey of tobacco districts in Greece and Turkey. This survey was made in order to determine the distribution and abundance of cured tobacco insects in the Near East and to cooperate with the importers of Turkish tobacco in working out satisfactory control measures. The principal insects attacking cured tobacco